No. 15,440.

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, AUGUST 21, 1902-SIXTEEN PAGES.

TWO CENTS.

FIGHT TO THE DEATH

No Sign of Coal Strike Settlement Yet.

OPERATORS ARE FIRM

DETERMINED NOT TO RECOGNIZE THE UNION.

3. Pierpont Morgan Promised President Baer to Keep Hands Off in the Matter.

Special From a Staff Correspondent.

NEW YORK, August 21.-For the next ew days the attention of the people of the ered on the little group of railway presistrike. Will they do it? Present informaion, drawn from the most authentic sources, is that they will not, except upon their own terms. Those terms, as heretofore pointed out, are the absolute ignoring of the miners' organization and the return of the men to work on old conditions, thus presenting a virtual acknowledgment that he strike is lost.

The public clamors for arbitration; the ailway presidents say that arbitration inof the Reading railway and President Fruesdale of the Lackawanna have both asserted within forty-eight hours in unmistakable language that the efforts to settle the strike for political reasons will snap for the political exigencies of Senator Quay and the republican managers of Pennsylvania. They declare that this is a question involving the future dividends of their roads and the protection of the interests of their stockholders.

Morgan's Promise to Baer.

President Baer asserts that Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan gave him assurances long ago hat he would not interpose his powerful influence in opposition to the stand taken by the railway presidents. Mr. Morgan since his return from Europe has said nothing publicly on this subject. It is in financial circles that he will ontinue to keep aloof from the fight. understood in inside circles here, is field in sufficient numbers to awe the made by the operators to carry it out. It is expected the retail price of coal will advance another dollar by next Monday.

False Alarm at Morea.

SHENANDOAH, Pa., August 21.-At midnight Superintendent Hayes of the Pennsylvania colliery at Morea called up headquarters and asked Gen. Gobin to send troops to that place. He said that the foreigners were on the streets discharging the non-union firemen and engineers was contemplated. The governor's troops was of the crowd had subsided somewhat in the meantime, and when the cavalry arrived of the scene things were comparatively quiet a christening since Sunday, and that on their way to their homes the men were giving vent to their enthusiasm by velling

however, that an attack on the non-unicular workmen was averted by the presence of the cavalry today. Gen. Gobin left here of a special car for Lansford at 6 o'clock this

Funeral of Strike Leader.

LANSFORD, Pa., August 21.-The funeral of Strike Leader Patrick Sharp, who was shot and killed at Nesquehoning on Montoday. The funeral was probably the lar-Over 6,000 people, among whom were 1,000 women, participated in the two-mile march to St. Joseph's Church at Summit Hill, followed the remains to the Catholic cemetery. Twenty-four men carried the floral offerings. The procession was led by the Miners' Union Band, of which Sharpe was manager. Lansford and Summit Hill were crowded with strangers, but no disturbance occurred.

Each mine local appointed a committee of ten men to assist in maintaining order. The soldiers did not leave camp, but a number of trolley cars were side tracked near the camp in order to move the troops quickly in case of trouble.

BARRED OUT OF BELGIUM.

Boer Generals Forbidden by Government to Cross Frontier.

THE HAGUE, August 21.-Gen. and Mrs. Botha started for Brussels today. The general expects to return here within a week. LONDON, August 21.-It is announced here in a special dispatch from Brussels that the Belgian government has requested the Boer generals, Botha, De Wet and Delarcy, not to enter Belgium, and that the stationmaster at the Northern railroad station has been instructed to summon troops to keep order in the event of his receiving notification of the presence of the generals

MUTINY IN IOWA JAIL.

on board a train from Holland.

Sheriff Davis Seriously Wounded-Trouble Finally Suppressed.

DES MOINES, Iowa, August 21.-A mutiny of convicts following a series of attempts to escape within the past weck, two of which were successful, occurred early today in the county fail at Centerville. In the melee Sheriff Davis was seriously wounded, and it was only through the bravery of the sheriff's wife and Deputy Beyington that the prisoners were prevented from escaping. Mrs. Davis seized an ax, and with the assistance of Bevington, who was armed with a revolver, drove the convicts back to their cells and re-

stored quiet. Pugilist Commits Suicide.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., August 21 .-Charles A. Johnson, aged thirty-four years, formerly a well-known puglisst and professional bicycle rider, committed suicide at his home today by swallowing chloro-

STIRRED THE PORTE UP.

Minister Leishman's Reminder Has Already Borne Fruit.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 21.-The sharp reminder of the United States minister, John G. A. Leishman, to the porte is having the desired effect of hastening the carrying out of the latter's engagements for the settlement of pending questions. One of the minor American demands, heretofore disregarded, namely, the return of a package of insurance policies seized by the authorities, was complied with yesterday, while indications point to the porte being desirous to prevent further friction by settling the other matters, including the rebuilding of the American mission house at Kharput. Turkish Armenia, destroyed at the time granting of permission to Armenian women and children to join their husbands and fathers who are naturalized Americans.

No additional information concerning the relations between the United States lega-tion and the Turkish government has been received at the State Department. Among other difficulties which Minister Leishman has encountered, not referred to in the cable dispatch, is in negotiating with the responsible authority. His intercourse has been with the minister of foreign affairs, with whom he has reached an agreement of nearly every question at issue. But the grand vizier revokes or annuls the action on nearly every question at issue. But the Minister Leishman is insisting that the person with whom he deals in the matter of adjusting the various questions must be responsible, so that agreements will be carried into effect.

MRS. CHARLES FAIR'S WILL. Disposes of Property Valued at About \$300,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 21.-The Call

The will of Mrs. Charles Fair, which is now in the hands of Attorneys Knight and Heggerty, disposes of an estate consisting of cash, real property and railroad and government bonds, approximately valued at

To her mother, Mrs. Hannah A. Nelson of Newmarket, N. J., Mrs. Fair left the sum of \$2,500, to be paid her annually during her life. Mrs. Nelson is in the neighborhood of seventy years of age. William B. Smith. a full brother of Mrs. Fair, who also lives at Newmarket, N. J., is remembered in the Charles Smith of Boulder, Col., another

full brother of Mrs. Fair, is also given Frank Smith, another brother, whose presnt address is unknown, is bequeathed

Abraham Nelson, a half brother, who ves with his mother at Newmarket, N. J., bequeathed \$10,000. Mrs. Elizabeth Bunnell of Union county, N. J., a sister of Mrs. Fair, is to receive

\$10,000. To another sister, Mrs. Joshua Leonard of Caldwell, N. J., Mrs. Fair left \$10,000. She also provided for the children of Mrs. Sarah Leffler, a dead sister. The children live in Orange county, N. J.

The remainder of the estate Mrs. Fair Mrs. Fair's will distribute her entire esate, but if her relatives will agree to foreif it is carried out. There is every reason which Mrs. Fair left to her husband, and which reverts as a matter of law to his atees, share and share alike. This course it is said, has been decided upon in order to avoid possible litigation.

TRAFFIC MANAGERS MEET.

Will Fix Rates on Cotton From Mississippi Valley.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., August 21 .-The traffic managers of the railroad systems in Mississippi, middle Tennessee and running out of Memphis held an important meeting at Lookout Inn vesterday. The railroads represented are the Southern Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis, Louisville and Nashville, Illinois Central, New Orleans and Northeastern and the The object of the convention is to fix the rates for the shipment of cotton from the Mississippi valley, middle Tennessee and on all lines out of Memphis. The convention

will conclude tonight. CHICAGO GAS PLANTS MERGE.

Entire System Now Practically Under One Management. CHICAGO, August 21 .- By the merging

of the Northwestern and Cicero gas companies all the gas plants in Cook county outside of Chicago have been brought under one ownership. While not consolidated with the People's Gas Light and Coke Company of Chicago, the new company's management is friendly, so that the entire gas business in Cook county, including this city, practically under the same management. The name of the new organization is the Northwestern Gas Light and Coke Company, and its capital is \$10,000,000, of which pany, and its capital is \$10,000,000, of w \$5,000,000 is stock and \$5,000,000 bonds.

MINERS RESUME OPERATIONS. Work Started in Kanawha and New River Fields.

MONTGOMERY, W. Va., August 21 .-From two to three hundred miners resumed work today at this place, Red Ash and Loup Creek. Twenty-seven mines are now being operated in the Kanawha and New river fields, the greatest number by far since the strike began.

Nearly two hundred cars of coal were loaded yesterday and the number today will be greatly increased. Operators claim that they have assurances from union miners over. New miners are arriving daily from the east. There is no violence.

THE SHAH AS A GUNNER.

Visit to the Gun Foundry of Hiram Maxim.

LONDON, August 21.-The shah paid a lengthy visit to the Maxim works this morning. He showed keen interest in the latest inventions in artillery and electrical appliances. On the invitation of Sir Hiram Maxim the Persian monarch got astride of the seat of a Maxim gun and fired three belts of blank cartridges. His majesty was considerably shaken by the recoil at his first attempt, but he stuck to his post and finished up like an experienced gunner. The shah and his suite posed for moving pictures before leaving. He subsequently proceded to the Persian legation, where he gave a state luncheon which cost \$15,000, so sumptuous were the decorations and ar

GUESTS OF THE PRESIDENT.

Several Men Prominent in Politics Lunch With Him.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., August 21 .- The President had as guests at luncheon today United States Senator Pritchard of North Carolina, Representative William Alden Smith of Michigan, Volney C. Foster of Chicago, Jonas S. Van Duser, former member of the New York legislature; John A. Sleicher, editor of Leslie's Weekly, and S.

ern Republicans.

FACTIONAL FIGHTS A CLOSE CAMPAIGN ACCUSED OF THE CRIME

STEAD OF PARTY WORK.

ging for Patronage-Case of North Carolina.

Recent lectures by President Roosevelt Special From a Staff Correspondent, of southern republican leaders call attention to the President's desire that the rewith each other to gain ascendency in the matter of patronage distribution, shall make genuine contests for representatives in Congress wherever they have the slightest opportunity for success. From the beginning of his administration the President has shown symptoms of hearty disgust with the factional differences in the south and with the constant anxiety of the southern leaders to get nearer to the patronage counter. The President at first ignored many of the organizations in the south, and made appointments that suited his own taste. He was warned that he was doing himself harm, politically and mentally. He then turned around and placed the southern patronage question largely in the hands of Postmaster General Payne, who has been known from the beginning as the political manager of the President's interests. Since taking this step the President has not personally investigated the condition of things in the southern states. He has refrained from going into the details as he

Lack of Political Integrity. It is sufficient to say, however, that when ne was looking into each case himself he became disgusted every time with the absolute lack of genuine political integrity among southern leaders and the always uppermost thought in their minds of creating factional fights that one or the other faction might be recognized as closest to the chief executive in the matter of patronage distribution. The President has seen so many evidences of this entire selfishness in the south and utter disregard of party interests that he has little patience with most of the republican organizations in that section. He long ago announced to friends that he did not care the snap of his finger about the attitude of southern organizations to his renomination in 1904, and the main reason he had in turning over patronage matters to the Postmas:cr
The Call states that the above provisions General was to relieve himself of the worry and annovance that had been caused The President is laboring under the belief portions, formed from among democrats of a conservative tendency. Looking at the question from this standpoint he insists on the republicans making fights to show just how much may be expected. He is a fighter nimself, and it is action that he wants. It the republicans fight hard and lose they will gain the respect of the President. What he wants to see is a fighting organization in each state, not organizations whose only

aim is to secure the patronage.

The President hasn't the least respect for men of this stamp. If there is a chance of making some headway in some of the southern states like Virginia, North Caro lina, South Carolina, Louisiana and Texas the President wants the attempt made. If the attempt isn't made he will hold the leaders responsible, and ignore them when he fat jobs are to be passed around positions and not get them by underhanded methods and by fighting among themselves At different times the President has been visited by factional leaders of southern who reported to him such and such a condition in their respective states. Th pposing faction would come along, see the President, deny everything the other fac blackest possible terms, hesitating a no charge. The President has often sai could not believe a word said to im, and this lack of confidence caused him to go outside of the organization for office material for a long time at the be

ginning of his administration, and even now in occasional appointments

Confidence in Senator Pritchard. The President for a time believed that there was really a chance for the building of a republican organization in South Carolina, but he sees no action taken in the direction of a fight. His faith in the south is pinned to Senator Pritchard. Notwithstanding the disfranchising of thousands of republican voters in North Carolina, and the almost hopeless outlook, Senator Pritchard is going right ahead with a fight in that state. All along the line and in every district in North Carolina the republicans. under the senator's lead, will face the opposition. Senator Pritchard himself is a candidate for re-election to the Senate, and is going to take chances that conservative publican legislator here and there so as to return Senator Pritchard.

legislature is not republican Sena tor Pritchard will try again. He is going to make the fight, too, on the tariff and the republican doctrines of expansion in territory and business. He believes that in a democratic state these questions have more support with lukewarm democrats than any other issues the republicans could present. Senator Pritchard is not objectionable

personally to any North Carolina demo-erats, and there is hope that he may succeed in winning a legislature, although the republicans may be defeated in most of the districts. Because he is a fighter, Senator Pritchard is admired by a fighting Presi-

All Districts Gerrymandered. All the North Carolina congressional dis

tricts have been gerrymandered by the democratic legislature, and the democratic congressional managers here say they will win every district. An additional district was secured under the census of 1900, giving the state ten representatives in the lower house in the next Congress. The closest district in the state under the gerry-mander is the Asheville district, now represented by Mr. Moody. Two years ago Mr. Moody had 2,000 majority over his democratic opponent, Mr. Crawford. When the state was recently redistricted this 2,000 majority was taken away, leaving the district about even. The democrats, however, figure on having disfranchised 1,500 ne groes in the district by the constitutional amendments passed not long ago. It is believed the democrats have the district by this majority. Mr. Moody's friends claim that he is 1,000 votes stronger than his party and that he will pull through by a close vote. It is in this district also that a hard fight will be made for members of the legislature, Senator Pritchard being stronger than his party in the district wherein he likewise resides.

The Explosion on the Holland. The board appointed to investigate the explosion which occurred on the submarine boat Holland some time ago has completed form. Domestic troubles are said to have prompted the act. Johnson came to this city from Minneapolis six years ago.

Ber of the New York legislature; John A. Sleicher, editor of Leslie's Weekly, and S. B. Williams, chairman of the state republican committee of Louisiana.

PRESIDENT DISGUSTED SOMELITTLETROUBLE MAJOR ARMES

publican Managers.

OCCUPY THEIR ATTENTION IN- DISTRICTS THAT MAY BE LOST TO THE MAJORITY PARTY.

He Wants Action, Not Continual Beg- | Spellbinders to Be Sent Into All Doubtful Districts-Speaker Henderson in Demand.

NEW YORK, August 21 .- Word comes from Michigan of unsatisfactory conditions publicans of the south, instead of fighting in the republican congressional situation. There is said to be possibility of the republicans losing the first district, represented by John B. Corliss, comprising part of the city of Detroit. It also is reported that the second district, represented by H. C. Smith, is likely to give the republican managers

> While it is true that the first district, represented by Corliss, is republican, the county and city in which it is located are democratic. The democrats are preparing to nominate Alfred Lucking to run against Mr. Corliss, and he is said to be very popular in Detroit and likely to give the repub lican a hot contest.

As to the second district, there is a factional disturbance among the republicans. Mr. H. C. Smith was refused renomination. and it is said his friends are very resentful of that fact and inclined to lose interest in the campaign. That is just what the republicans are confronted with in so many districts and which promises to make th oming election close enough to at least be

In Mr. Littauer's District.

Speaking of factional fights, there is a lit tle scrimmage going on in New York state which is attracting attention. Representative Littauer, one of the closest friends of President Roosevelt, is the leading figure in it. Owing to the recasting of the New York districts under the apportionment it comes about that Representative Emerson and Littauer have to scramble for the nom-ination in the same district. That would That would be all right, except that Mr. Littauer is said to have made some enemies among the state republicans by his alleged part in the dismissal of Bidwell from the customs serv dismissal of Bidwell from the customs service in New York city.

It is alleged that Mr. Littauer took an active part in pressing the charges upon which Bidwell was ousted and which the

Now that Littauer is in trouble Bidwell's friends are said to be after him on the old score and adding to his difficulties. The apportionment act has made curious tangles in several districts. It is an unusual spectacle to see two sitting members of the House of Representatives contesting for the same district. Fowler is the sitting republican for the fifth New Jersey district and Flanagan the democratic member for the fourth New Jersey district. They will be opposing candidates in the new fifth district A similar case is presented in North Carolina. Blackburn is the republican from the eighth district and Kutz the democrat

against each other in the new eighth dis-Half the Nominations Made.

They will be pitted

from the seventh.

About one-half the nominations have been made in the districts for the new Congress. Very few prominent members of the present House have been refused renomination Three dropped out in Michigan and one or two probably will drop out in Minnesota. As the apportionment changed the districts in several states, giving new numbers to the districts now represented by sitting members, it is difficult for the uninitiated to tell by the press reports what old members are being dropped by their constituents.

The republican candidates who have been nominated are evincing a disposition to open the campaign early and make it a long one. They are applying to the con-gressional committee for literature and are asking about dates for speakers. The announcement that this would be a spellbinders' campaign to a large degree has attracted the attention of representatives, and the congressional committee has already received voluntary offers from a number of good talkers in the House to take the stump. Those among the spellbinders who have not volunteered will be called upon and "signed" for the season, which will begin early in October or the

In the last congressional campaign the re publican maangers did not pay much attention to republican districts in the southern states. They received no help from the committee, but were allowed to work out their own salvation. There is said to be good fighting ground for the republicans in several southern districts this fall and the national managers will look them over carefully.

Speaker Henderson.

Speaker Henderson, who has been in Atlantic City for a couple of weeks, has gone into Maine for a short trip. On his way north he stopped in New York and went over the congressional situation very carefully with the managers at headquarters. He is taking a keen interest in the fight. He regards the outlook on the whole as good, although he is aware of the difficulties that threaten in some districts. Later in the fall Speaker Henderson will

get out into the campaign and make a tour of speech-making. He is a great campaigner on the stump and will be sent through the close districts in a number of President Roosevelt also is keeping closely

in touch with the progress of the campaign and has had several conferences with the national managers. The President is keenly alive to the necessity of carrying the House in order to round out the policies of the republican party which have been determined to the republican party which have been determined to the republican party which have been purely been party which have been determined to the republicant been purely been cided upon, but which have not been put into legislation.

CASE OF CAPT RYAN. Record of His Trial by Court-Hartial Received.

The papers in the case of Capt. James A.

Ryan, 15th Cavalry, who was tried under the general court-martial by order of the President on the charge of administering the water cure to natives in the Philippines, have been received at the War Department, and when considered by Judge Advocate General Davis will be forwarded to the President at Oyster Bay. Cap. Ryan incurred the enmity of a number of natives by attempting to restore to their parishes two of the friars who had been expelled by the people. While this did not figure to any extent in the testimony, it was alleged that it accounted for some of the resistance which ha met Cant Burn did not deny which he met. Capt. Ryan did not deny giving the water cure, but insisted that it giving the water cure, bur insisted that it was necessary in order to accomplish results. He also had some trouble with the civil authorities, and made a very tart report regarding one of the judges of the civil government. This was a basis of the trial. On account of the preponderance of the testimony in favor of Capt. Ryan it is understood that the court acquitted him.

Tenant, Arrested.

THE LATTER DECLINES TO MAKE A STATEMENT.

Shooting Was Deliberately Done -Wound Not Fatal. Major George A. Armes was shot in the

breast this morning by J. Roland Johnson. a former resident of Berryville, Va., and was painfully injured. The wound, it is stated, is not of a serious nature and there is apparently no danger of a fatal termination. The affair occurred at "Fairfield," a summer boarding house on the Chevy Chase road between Grant and Chappell roads. Johnson had been the lessee of the property, of which Armes is the owner, and conducted the resort until about three weeks ago when he surrendered possession of the premises and opened a hotel on the Hurdle property, on the Grant road, beween Fairfield and Tenleytown.

After receiving medical treatment at home Major Armes left to go to the War Department to see Dr. Nash, by whom he directly to the office of his attorney, Mr. Creed M. Fulton, and made arrangements to surrender to the authorities.

When Johnson surrendered possession the place, it is stated, there was not a satisfactory agreement reached between



Major Armes, (From a photograph by Rice.)

him and Major Armes. Since the transfer was made several of the boarders have left the house, one of them, Mrs. F. J. Payne, leaving this morning. While men were engaged moving out Mrs. Payne's effects Johnson, it is stated, called and conversed with her for more than ten minutes.

Shot Without Warning.

While this conversation was going on, it is stated, Major Armes was in the office on the first floor of the big building. Leaving the office he went to the broad porch in front of the house and occupied a rocking chair. He was sitting there watching a number of colored men working on the road when the former manager of the place, Mr. Johnson, appeared, and used his "He shot me without a word of warn-

ing," Major Armes remarked to Policeman McGregor afterwards. Mr. Johnson will not discuss the affair.

He left Fairfield soon after firing a second shot, which did not take effect. It was about 9 o'clock when the shooting occurred, and three hours later Johnson was found in the office of Mr. Fulton by Detective Horne. "Who is Johnson's attorney?" Detective

Horne inquired, when Capt. Boardman informed him of the shooting. "He will go right to the lawyer's office," he added. Ascertaining that Mr. Fulton was Johnson's legal adviser, Detective Horne went to the attorney's office in the Fendall building and found Mr. Johnson there. Johnson's wife also called there to be with her husband. While this was going on Detectives Tyser

and Trumbo and the seventh precinct police were making a search of the county for the man who had done the shooting. It was nearly two hours after the affair occurred that Capt. Boardman learned of it. He was unable to get any satisfactory information about the shooting. One statement was that Maj. Armes had been shot in the breast and would probably die, while another report had it that his injury was not serious.

impression that the shot would prove to be Spanish war. fatal, and the department would have another murder case on its hands. Much to their surprise they saw the wounded man seated in a car coming toward the city before they reached the "Zoo," but the car was going at such a rapid rate of speed that they were unable to stop it. Upon reaching "Fairfield" they learned that two colored men had witnessed part of the af-Maj. Armes, but too late to render any

Benjamin Spates' Story.

Benjamin F. Spates, who has been managing affairs about the hotel since Mr. John son's departure, was seen by the detectives and a Star reporter. He stated that he knew nothing concerning the cause of the trouble and was surprised when he heard the report of the pistol.

Mr. Johnson, he stated, had been about Fairfield about thirty minutes talking to Mrs. Payne, and after the conversation Johnson walked to the front porch and shot. Major Armes while the latter was "When I heard the report of the pistoi." he stated, "I ran out the door to see what was the matter.'

Upon his arrival there, he stated, he say Johnson with the smoking revolver in his hand. The weapon was still held close to Major Armes chest. According to his statement Major Armes said "Keep him away for God's sake; I'm shot." Major Armes. he said, then got up and started into the house, Johnson following.

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

SOLICITOR GENERAL RICHARDS. Not Believed That He Intends Resigning Soon.

Close friends of Solicitor General Richards Out of Patience With South- Difficulties Confronting Re- J. Roland Johnson, His Former at the Department of Justice do not believe that he intends to resign his position at an early date. That he will probably resign within six months or a year is regarded as likely. He has served a long time in his present position, is a good lawyer and has had a number of offers. After the death of President McKinley, when rumors were in circulation of Mr. Richards' retirement, hea stated that he did not expect to serve his term out, but that he then had no idea of resigning. Mr. Richards was attorney general of Ohio when President McKinley was governor of that state.

His friends do not believe a story that Mr. Richards intends to go from here to New York and enter upon the practice of law with Abner McKinley, brother of the The Injured Man Alleges That the late President Mr. Richards is absent from the city at

his summer home in Massachusetts, but the main ground of the disbelief of his friends in the story of his possible early retire-ment is that he is handling, as the righthand man of Attorney General Knox, the case of the government against the Northof great prominence, and Mr. Richards would hardly leave his position until that

CONGO FREE STATE. Lieut. Thornton Talks About the People.

case had been disposed of.

W. E. Thornton, who left Washington in 1896 to go into the military service of King Leopold of Belgium in the Congo Free State, central Africa, is on a visit to his mother at 1418 Columbia street. Mr. Thornton is now a lieutenant in the forces of King Leopold in the Congo Free State, and when his vacation expires will return to his command. He has no idea of leaving wanted his wound examined. Johnson went the military service of the Beigian king and is well satisfied with his life and experiences in central Africa. He said today that stories that were told several years ago regarding fighting with the natives in the Congo country, and the hinted exter-mination of the military forces of the whites, were all imaginary.

"We have no trouble with the natives in the Congo Free State," said Mr. Thornton, who was visiting friends at the Treasury Department today. 'They are a good peo-ple, happy and contented to live under the Belgian king. We have no fights with them, and they are easily governed by a council of native ministers selected by King Leopold. The Congo state is not yet a colony of the Belgian government, and is ruled directly by King Leopold." All the soldiers serving under the king are natives except the commissioned and

non-commissioned officers. Mr. Thornton entered the service as a sergeant, and has been promoted until he ranks as a senior lieutenant. He left Boma, Congo Free State, June 6th, arrived at Antwerp after the middle of July, and then sailed for this country. He will remain in the United States several months, having been granted an extensive vacation

TEST OF FIELD GUNS.

Belief That One of the Long Recoil Guns Will Be Recommended.

The tests of the seven field guns subjected to trial at Sandy Hook, N. J., and at Fort Riley, Kansas, with a view to the selection of a new weapon of this type for use in the United States army, are practically complete. After the guns were tried at Sandy Hook, they were taken to Fort Riley and subjected to an arduous field test. and then brought back to Sandy Hook Mullins' order.

where they are new located. The board of George F. Bartlett is secretary of the ordnance and fortification, under whose auspices the tests were conducted, will meet next Tuesday, either at the army building in New York city or at the Sandy Hook grounds, and begin the preparation of its stock to elect a board, and who, it is alreport and recommendations. It is the genleged, wants the matter postponed until eral opinion of army officers who have witnessed the workings of the guns that the choice lies between the three long recoil weapons-the Ordnance gun, the Bethlehem piece, otherwise known as the "Lewis gun," and the Ehrhardt gun. The complaint against the short recoil weapons was that they joited themselves out of range time and again, and thus demonstrated great inferiority to the long recoil guns, which kept firmly in place and allowed the perched on each trail, a comfortable and steady seat. It, therefore, appears to be a foregone conclusion that the board will recommend the adoption of one of the three

MARINE OFFICERS

Rank of Those Appointed From Civil Life to Be Readjusted.

The Navy Department has made a decision which affects the rank of marine officers appointed from civil life under the naval personnel act. Under that act the President was authorized to fill vacancies in the Marine Corps from civil life, and several groups of appointments were made, the largest being eighteen, on the 23d of May, 1900. The appointees, after passing their examination, were commissioned by numbers and took rank according to their standing at the examinations. To Promote Covered Cultivation of

In thus ranking these officers the Navy Department followed the law and practice the case of cadets graduating from Annapolis, who rank according to standing. Recently one of the marine officers, Licut. Arthur J. O'Leary, questioned the action of the department, in view of section 1209 of the Revised Statutes, which provides that officers of the same grade, when ap-pointed and commissioned on the same date, shall take rank according to previous of the other marine officers appointed from civil life, had seen service as a volunteer during the Spanish war, and he claimed the benefit of the statute. The department, upon the recommendation of Acting Judge Advocate General Hanna, has sustained his When Detectives Tyser and Trumbo contention. This ruling will involve a restarted for "Fairfield" they were under the adjustment of the rank of all marine offi-

Army Orders.

Capt. Daniel J. Carr and First Lieut. Richard O. Rickard of the Signal Corps have been ordered to New London, Conn., for duty in connection with army and navy maneuvers First Lieut. Austin A. Parker, 8th Infantry, has been transferred to the 24th

Infantry. Capt. Oscar I. Straub of the 11th Company, Coast Artillery, has exchanged places with Capt. Georgs Blakely of the 1st Company, Coast Artillery.

Naval Movements.

Arrived-Nezenscot and Sioux at Boston, Gloucester at Rockport, Wisconsin at Seattle, Ajax at Cavite, Alert at the Mare Island yard, Albany and Chicago at Copenhagen. Sailed-Atlanta, Rio, for Cape Fito; New Orleans, Cheefoo, for Hakodate; Lebanon,

Forest Fires in Wyoming.

Lambert's Point, for Menemsha Bight.

Acting Commissioner Richards of the gen eral land office today ordered three additional special agents to Saratoga, Wyo., where forest fires are raging. Special agents previously had been sent to the scene of the conflagration, but owing to the progress of the flames it was deemed advisable to send additional assistance. The agents have authority to employ all the help needed to check the progress of the "I kept Johnson back a little," Spates

GATES FACTION OUT

dress, as well as the new one.

THE STAR BY MAIL.

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them to any address in the United States or Canada, by ordering it at

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graph office, all of which are branch

offices of The Evening Star. Terms 13 cents per week: 25 cents for two weeks, or 50 cents per month. IN-VARIABLY IN ADVANCE. The

address may be changed as frequently as desired by giving the last ad-

Persons leaving the city for any

Resign as Directors of Colorado Fuel and Iron.

THE MOVE A FAILURE

OSGOOD FACTION STILL CONTROLS THE PROPERTY.

Belief in Denver That a Compromise Will Soon Be Ef-

DENVER, Colo., August 21.-The resignations of Messrs. Gates, Mitchell, Blair and Lambert as directors of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, as announced by John W. Gates at midnight, were sent to the headquarters of the company shortly before the time for the annual meeting, but no action was taken by the board, as there was no meeting thereof.

It is the opinion of attorneys that under the law of Colorado the four men named are now out, as it is not necessary for any further action to be taken on the resignations. The movement was made in order that Gates and his friends might occupy a better strategic position in the great fight now under way to secure possession of the management of the company

Osgood Faction in Control. The Osgood management remains intact

until an election is held, and if the stock book is to be prepared before the election takes place, as announced by Chairman Osgood, several months more may elapse. In the meantime Mr. Osgood and his supporters will spare no efforts to secure possession of as many as possible of the proxies now held by Gates. A big battle in the courts is expected, and the best legal talent will be invoked on both sides. It is announced by officers of the fuel and iron company that the fight will in no

way interfere with the large building op-erations now in progress at Pueblo, and that all operations of the company will be carried forward as usual.

Mr. Gates is confident of victory, and will proceed to New York to present his claim to holders of stock on the Atlantic seaboard. It is conceded that finally the majority of stock will win, and it is also conceded that a compromise is an impos-

sibility. The question of ex-parte injunction is-sued by Judge Mullins, which caused an indefinite adjournment of the annual meet-

ing of the shareholders, may be argued on

Injunction Stops Election. Judge John I. Mullins of the district court issued an injunction that caused a postponement of the annual election, which was to have taken place at 3 o'e

terday afternoon. The injunction was obtained by A. M. Stevenson, attorney for George F. Bartlett, a stockholder in the corporation. The troversy was doing vast harm to the shareholders, and asked that the property be protected by stopping the fight until such

these things were granted in Judge Victor Fuel Company, and, although he avers this move is made of his own voliis acting in the interest of John C. Ossuch time as he can acquire other stock, Osgood is also more than anxious to be re-lieved from John W. Gates' threat to keep up litigation until a compromise shall be effected. The Gates people disayow any

connection with Bartlett or knowledge of his move. Effect of the Move.

The effect of this injunction will be to stop the fight until the injunction shall be dissolved, either by an answer made to it or by a higher authority than the district

court. Gates and all the shareholders in Colorado Fuel and Iron Company whom Gates is presumed to represent are made defendants in the action. Other stockholders, who, it is averred, are being made to lose money by the quarrel over the control of the company, are invited to foin the plaintiff. Bartlett, in his action to stop the

factional quarrel until the court shall de-termine the merits of the case. One effect of the injunction, unless it is dissolved, will be to continue Osgood, Kebler and the rest of the present regime in office until their successors shall be chosen. The general belief is that a compromise will result from the Bartlett injunction.

CHEESE CLOTH EXEMPT.

Tobacco in Cuba.

In a report made public at the State Department today United States Minister Squiers at Havana calls attention to an interesting change in the Cuban tariff law which admits cheese cloth into the island free of duty in order to promote what is known as the "covered cultivation" of tobacco. Important agricultural interests of Cuba have for some time urged that the step announced above should be taken, and President Estrada Palma in his message to the Cuban congress strongly recommended the exemption of cheese cloth from the payment of import duties. "Covering" tobacco consists in placing the cheese cloth at a certain height in the form of an awning over the plants to alleviate the intensity of the sun rays, prevent the wind from important of all, to guard against insect at

The system has been tried with splendid success in Sumatra. The duty on cheese cloth was from 15 to cents per kilogram (about two and onefifth pounds), and the amount imported has been approximately \$15,000 worth per annum, a little more than one-half coming

from the United States. Personal Mention.

Mr. B. T. Winter of Mississippi and Mr. J. F. Daly of New York are at the Arling-

Mr. E. C. Conlin of New York and Mr. T. M. Elwell of Boston are at the New Willard

Mr. Alexander McMillan of Knoxville, Tenn., and Mr. R. W. Tener of Pittsburg are at the Raleigh.

Dr. Henry A. Polkinhorn of No. 900 14th street has returned to the city after a ten days' sojourn at Ocean Grove.

Rapid Promotion. Miss Mildred B. Dodge of the rural free

delivery division, Post Office Department, was appointed April 1, 1901, at a salary of \$900. Adaptability to her work brought a promotion January 1, 1902, to a \$1,200 position, and on the 9th of the present month she received an additional promotion, an I is now acting as chief of the division of accounts, the chief of that division being at present in Europe.